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Sold in 3d. Tablets & 1/- Bars (English rates).  
It contains 15% of genuine Carbolic, which is the best known remedy for Scabs, Insect Bites, Stings, Prickly Heat and parasitic complaints.  
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60 GOLD & SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS  
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**THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE**  
(ESTABLISHED IN 1880.)  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.  
The news which we published in our issue of Tuesday reminds us that we are not yet "out the wood." The frontier of Egypt has still to be kept from the inroads of the Dervishes and we cannot afford to relax vigilance for a moment. For some time there have been hints and surmises that travellers, who were bound for Wady Halfa, would meet with a check and not be permitted to carry out their contemplated trip, but the rumours were vague and those who habitually minimize the critical state of affairs and speak of the border dangers as imaginary laughed at the prophecies of more fighting as idle imaginations. The New Year's message, however, which has been flashed upon us is serious.  
When the Cairenes were preparing to see the old year out and the new year in with dances and delight a rough scene was being acted on the hills near Gamai. Suddenly, four hundred dervishes appeared prepared to pounce on the little village. A detachment of Egyptian troops met them and drove them back, but they returned under cover of the night. The Egyptian force was augmented by some mounted troops, cavalry and camel corps and started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. It is impossible to say until more minute details arrive what was the exact sequence of events, but there was a hard fight at Ambigol Walls wherein the enemy showed their old qualities. The Egyptians evidently had to face heavy odds and the action was a sharp one. Forty to fifty men were killed besides Fad Effendi and Captain Pyne. This officer's death will be felt by the Dorset Regiment, to which he belonged, and by all who knew him. He was a young man of culture and promise who was enthusiastic in his attachment to the service he had lately joined. The Khedive has lost a gallant and capable soldier. Of course the loss of the enemy cannot be estimated with anything like accuracy but there seems reason to think that it was heavy. They are gathering their forces together and probably we shall hear more of their movements before many days are over.  
Meantime Wodehouse Pasha, whose life resembles that of a Lord Warden of the Marches in the time of the early Henries, is in the saddle and is hurrying to the scene of the fight. We may anticipate news of further skirmishes and perhaps a serious battle as the dervish leaders are once more to the fore and the supply of hardy fanatics seems practically inexhaustible.  
All these incidents unite to teach two lessons. The first is that the Dervish movement is a reality. It is a thing of the Present not of the Past. Many sharp and severe lessons have been administered by the Egyptian and British forces to the Mahdi's votaries but the fierce flame is not damped in their breasts, they are still unsubdued. It could not be otherwise. The wars on the border lands between civilization and savagery are always long, bloody, and exhausting. The record of our little frontier wars in India would fill volumes though the individual actions, compared with the decisive battles of the world, are insignificant. So we cannot expect to hear the last of the dervishes for some time unless indeed measures on a larger scale than we have hitherto attempted are promptly set on foot. Egypt is not safe as long as the movement known as the Dervish movement is burning on its confines.  
The second moral of all this is obvious. We cannot withdraw until our task is completed. We must face facts and a column of infuriated Dervishes is a very distinct fact. If we regarded the insinuations of certain contemporaries we should believe that the Dervish was the creation of fancy. That he was a bogie brought out at particular intervals to justify our continuance here. Unfortunately, as many brave men know and many bereaved homes testify, he is a grim reality. He has claws to scratch and teeth to bite and until these are cut and drawn the presence of a British force ready to sustain and support the Egyptian Army at a time of need is indispensable.

**Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.**  
**BEKANNTMACHUNG.**  
Die im diesseitigen Firmen Register unter No. 59 eingetragene Firma EDMUND KOHLER mit wegen Geisteskrankheit bezw gerichtlicher Entmündigung des Inhabers in Liquidation. Liquidator ist die Ehefrau und Vormünderin des letzteren, die hier wohnhafte FRAU VIRGINIE KOHLER GEBORNE HEINZ.  
Die von der vorgenannten Firma dem Herrn OTTO HOMBERG ertheilte, unter No. 14 eingetragene Prokura ist am heutigen Tage erloschen. Dagegen hat Frau VIRGINIE KOHLER geborene HEINZ zum Zwecks der Liquidation dem Herrn OTTO HOMBERG und PAUL FISCH Collectiv Prokura ertheilt. Diese Collectiv Prokura ist am heutigen Tage unter No. 15 in das Prokuren Register des Kaiserlichen Konsulats eingetragen worden.  
Alexandrien, den 22. Dezember 1892.  
Der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsulatsverweser 10716-1 GRAF zu CASTELL.

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Best collection ever received of old embroidery, carpets, tiles, Mecca works, porcelains and brass accessories.  
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Studio of a celebrated artist attached to the firm. Ask for free guide to Cairo sight. - Moderate prices.  
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Huit jours avant la vente le public sera admis à visiter ce riche Mobilier. 10684 84-5

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4,728 tons Reg. one of the splendid and comfortable Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, will leave **Alexandria for New York** on or about 22nd January, touching at Naples and Gibraltar, arriving at New York on or about 11th February.  
First direct Express-Steamer between Alexandria and New York.  
For passenger fares and freight apply to the Agents of the **Norddeutscher Lloyd** at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez. 10700-1245

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**WANTED** CLERK who can read and write Arabic and English, good writer and correct at figures. Salary \$4 monthly. No. 10709, Egyptian Gazette Office. 10709 8-3

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**REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.**  
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**HAVAS TELEGRAMS.**  
Paris, 4th January.  
The news of the arrival of the Belgian Karovon expedition at Lado is not confirmed. The Temps considers that events in Upper Egypt are being made use of to prolong the occupation of Egypt under the pretext of conquering the Sudan. It is feared that Mr. Gladstone will not resist.

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Five hundred masked men attacked a prison at Bakersville in Carolina and lynched a murderer who was waiting trial. Seven men attacked the lynchmen. There was a desperate fight in which all the seven were killed besides 25 of the lynchmen, many of whom were wounded.  
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**THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE**  
(ESTABLISHED IN 1880.)  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.  
The news which we published in our issue of Tuesday reminds us that we are not yet "out the wood." The frontier of Egypt has still to be kept from the inroads of the Dervishes and we cannot afford to relax vigilance for a moment. For some time there have been hints and surmises that travellers, who were bound for Wady Halfa, would meet with a check and not be permitted to carry out their contemplated trip, but the rumours were vague and those who habitually minimize the critical state of affairs and speak of the border dangers as imaginary laughed at the prophecies of more fighting as idle imaginations. The New Year's message, however, which has been flashed upon us is serious.  
When the Cairenes were preparing to see the old year out and the new year in with dances and delight a rough scene was being acted on the hills near Gamai. Suddenly, four hundred dervishes appeared prepared to pounce on the little village. A detachment of Egyptian troops met them and drove them back, but they returned under cover of the night. The Egyptian force was augmented by some mounted troops, cavalry and camel corps and started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. It is impossible to say until more minute details arrive what was the exact sequence of events, but there was a hard fight at Ambigol Walls wherein the enemy showed their old qualities. The Egyptians evidently had to face heavy odds and the action was a sharp one. Forty to fifty men were killed besides Fad Effendi and Captain Pyne. This officer's death will be felt by the Dorset Regiment, to which he belonged, and by all who knew him. He was a young man of culture and promise who was enthusiastic in his attachment to the service he had lately joined. The Khedive has lost a gallant and capable soldier. Of course the loss of the enemy cannot be estimated with anything like accuracy but there seems reason to think that it was heavy. They are gathering their forces together and probably we shall hear more of their movements before many days are over.  
Meantime Wodehouse Pasha, whose life resembles that of a Lord Warden of the Marches in the time of the early Henries, is in the saddle and is hurrying to the scene of the fight. We may anticipate news of further skirmishes and perhaps a serious battle as the dervish leaders are once more to the fore and the supply of hardy fanatics seems practically inexhaustible.  
All these incidents unite to teach two lessons. The first is that the Dervish movement is a reality. It is a thing of the Present not of the Past. Many sharp and severe lessons have been administered by the Egyptian and British forces to the Mahdi's votaries but the fierce flame is not damped in their breasts, they are still unsubdued. It could not be otherwise. The wars on the border lands between civilization and savagery are always long, bloody, and exhausting. The record of our little frontier wars in India would fill volumes though the individual actions, compared with the decisive battles of the world, are insignificant. So we cannot expect to hear the last of the dervishes for some time unless indeed measures on a larger scale than we have hitherto attempted are promptly set on foot. Egypt is not safe as long as the movement known as the Dervish movement is burning on its confines.  
The second moral of all this is obvious. We cannot withdraw until our task is completed. We must face facts and a column of infuriated Dervishes is a very distinct fact. If we regarded the insinuations of certain contemporaries we should believe that the Dervish was the creation of fancy. That he was a bogie brought out at particular intervals to justify our continuance here. Unfortunately, as many brave men know and many bereaved homes testify, he is a grim reality. He has claws to scratch and teeth to bite and until these are cut and drawn the presence of a British force ready to sustain and support the Egyptian Army at a time of need is indispensable.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play, to call to attention certain necessary limitations.

LACK OF ORIGINALITY AMONG EGYPTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.  
Sir, The late incomparable Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, said that when two parties were in discussion it was essential to cut out all extraneous matter and to narrow down the dispute to a definite issue. I therefore narrow down our dispute by quotations the truth of which you can verify.

1. Mr. Willcocks says:

"All the strongest words in ancient Arabic exist in the spoken language. But they call these strong words vulgar and pick and choose the weak words which have died, and cling to them in their modern literature. They live among weak words and despise strong words; their modern books no longer speak to them and the living energetic Arabic is outside, neglected and despised."  
2. Mr. Cameron: After rejecting sturdy vulgar Arabic as a fraud and encumbrance, "What is wanted is general education in literary Arabic, a leveling up. The Native Codes and Government publications are written in a simple matter of fact Arabic which can be understood at once in Morocco to Bagdad. Journals and modern books abound, so that there is no lack of class of Arabic fond of reading them."  
Every pious Arab aspires to a knowledge of classical Arabic as a religious duty. The Koran is the grammar and literature of Islam and educated Arabs have drawn their education from it."  
3. Mr. Willcocks replies:

"I spend 3 hours a day in writing a treatise on applied mathematics in Arabic which Egyptians may read without dictionaries and grammars and which shall be able to speak to them. The Egyptians are not stupid, but they are a simple language and not a very learned one. At first my amanuensis objected to the use of vulgar words but now they are so pleased etc."  
The task I have set myself is no easy one. Without a literature, grammar or books to guide me I converse with educated Egyptians as so as to pick up the true spoken language. Fancy writing an original drama in the written Arabic of today which no one talks! It is much better, I think, to write a book in living Egyptian Arabic which will do good. So far our past correspondence, I now add:

There is no compromise between these two views:

The Government and the majority of the people in the Ottoman Empire being Moslem, I have mentioned the Koran; but, in order to avoid mention of religion, for the Koran I substitute the words classical literature beginning with that Book 1,300 years ago. Both Moslems and Christians learn at school from grammar and dictionary and read classical books. If I wish to write Arabic I must write as educated Arabs write or else make myself peculiar.  
I find that the Egyptian Government has published an Arabic Code of Law, full of difficult grammar, and hard words, but yet as simple and clear as anything to be met with in Arabic. I find the same average difficulty in newspapers and books. I hear the best lawyers speak this same difficult language as if they were dictating it for the press. I conclude that all these speakers, writers and journalists have gone through the same difficult education in Arabic, with grammar, dictionary and classical literature. If ancient classical literature is not dead, archaic or obsolete in its language or grammar, we foreigners beg the question by reference to Chaucer. The simile of Chaucer is only applicable to an age long before that of the Koran, for that Book Arabic reached its perfection and has not changed.

Therefore I am of opinion that there is only one written language used by educated Arabs and that it must be learned from classical models with grammar and dictionary.  
But Mr. Willcocks says that "the written language is full of weak, dead, dumb words." Away with Grammar and Dictionary! I will write a living modern Arabic!

There is no combining these two opinions. He or I must be wrong in our view of the written language.

But (and this is the extraordinary part of the whole question) I assert that Mr. Willcocks, while deriding the written language, uses it, dead, dumb, weak etc., etc., in his new book on Hydraulics!  
He is joint editor of an excellent magazine "El-Ahram" of which the current number for January contains a first rate translation (and very difficult to understand) of his speech at the Discussion Club, and 48 pages of his new work on Hydraulics. I submit that it contains the same very difficult grammar and an abundance of rare native words. He who wrote it and he who can read it must both be conversant with that eternal grammar and a large vocabulary acquired by years of study. Mr. Willcocks is not the first foreigner of our times who has written a scientific book in Arabic. The American Missionaries and the Jesuit Fathers of Beyrout are in the field before him. They are unrivalled for the extent of their scholarship in Arabic. They have to deal with a marvellous language which was completed in its grammar, perfected in its literary style and endowed with a wealth of synonyms more than 1000 years ago. So they accept this written language and write, lecture, and preach in it. Hence the progress of Syrians. Mr. Willcocks writes good Arabic prose although he derides it and calls it dead, dumb, weak!

I have now finished and Mr. Willcocks is welcome to the last word on this definite issue:—  
1. Does his magazine contain specimens of his new living Arabic?  
If it does not contain them, when and where can specimens be seen?  
2. If it does contain them; does his new living Arabic practically differ, let us say for precision, from the Native Codes of Law in complex grammar and difficult style and vocabulary?  
3. If he says that it does decidedly differ; then with his language there is no need for grammar or dictionary; that it lives, speaks and is strong, while the Code Arabic is dead, dumb, weak.

Then let us submit his magazine with his printed discussion to some first rate Egyptian authority. I respectfully propose the names of either of their Excellencies, the Minister or the Under Secretary for Justice, and my plea to him is that the magazine "El-Ahram" language is identical with that of the Code in all essential points of grammar, style and vocabulary; that both are excellent, clear, good Arabic.

I am etc.

D. A. CAMERON.

Cairo, January 2nd, 1893.

COTONS.

COTE OFFICIELLE.

5 Janvier.

Voici le dépêche lancée ce matin par l'Association Générale Producteurs d'Associations à la Liverpool Cotton Association.

\$ 10 1/2 (substance Février)	
\$ 10 5/8 (substance Mars)	
Market firm.	

Closure de la Bourse Khédiviale.

(Ours de l'Association des Courtiers on March 5 Janvier.

Hier 7 p.m.	Aujourd'hui 1 h. p.m.
Coton U.F.B.	
Novembre N.R.	\$ 10 13/32
Janvier	\$ 10 5/16
Février	\$ 10 7/16
Mars	\$ 10 9/16
Avril	\$ 10 21/32
Mai	\$ 10 3/4

Graines de coton.	
Janvier	\$ 58 1/2
Février-Mars	\$ 60 25/40
Avril	\$ 62 15/40
Ble Soudi.	
Sept.-Octobre N.R.	\$ 79 1/4
Janvier	\$ 105
Février-Mars	\$ 103
Fèves Soudi.	
Sept.-Octobre N.R.	\$ 73 3/4
Janvier	\$ 72
Février-Mars	\$ 73 10/40

Remarques:

Coton.—Fermes.

Graines de coton.—Très fermes.

Ble.—Soutenus.

Fèves.—Soutenus.

MARCHE DE MINET-el-BASSAL.

5 Janvier 1893 (11h.30 a.m.)

Coton.—Clôture du marché du 4 Janvier, officiel par l'Association des Producteurs d'Associations.

Fermes.

Bourris et Blancs, bonnes qualités et qualités courantes: Mêmes prix.

Plat du marché de ce jour: Soutenus.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent à 10,18,49 contre même jour l'année précédente 8,18,51.

Graines de coton.—En hausse.

Ble.—Fermes.

Fèves.—En hausse.

Graines de coton.—Très fermes.

Ble.—Soutenus.

Fèves.—Soutenus.

Informations:

Demain, 6 janvier 1893, jour de "Noël Orthodoxe", la station de Gabbari, la Donno ainsi que le marché de Minet-Bassal seront fermés.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:

COTON.

C.M.S.

(BASES-EGYPTIENNES.)

Province Béhera.

Abou Homos ... De P.T. 195 à ...

Kafr Damar ... " " 195 " 202

El-Damanhour ... " " 195 " 202

Kom Hamdi ... " " 195 " 202

Province Gharbiya.

Saïd-Zagay ... De P.T. 190 à 207

Osasouk ... " " 197 1/2 " 200

Kafr el Cheh ... " " 195 " 200

El-Damanhour ... " " 180 " 207

Mehalla-el-Kibira ... " " 190 " 207

Samanoud ... " " 190 " 207

Zifta (Ashmoun) ... " " 195 " 200

Province Dakahlia.

Masara ... De P.T. 185 à 202

Province Menoufia.

Menouf ... De P.T. 185 à 202

Birket el Sab ... " " 205 " 210

Jubbin el Kom ... " " 205 " 210

Province Charkia.

Zagazig ... De P.T. 180 à 195

Province Gharbiya.

Bouha ... De P.T. 180 à 200

 Galioub ... " " 195 " 210 |

Graines de Coton.

(BASSES-EGYPTIENNES.)

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Marchandise courante ... de P.T. 110 à 112

Qualité Blanc ... " " 114 " 116

Ble Béhera.

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Marchandise courante ... de P.T. 112 à 113

Qualité Blanc ... " " 114 " 116

Ble de Nrye.

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Marchandise courante ... de P.T. 95 à 98

Ble d'Oran.

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Marchandise courante ... P.T. 100 à 105

Ble d'Als-Mineure.

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Marchandise courante ... de P.T. 117 à 120

Fèves Soudi.

200 Ard. à P.T. 71 Condition Foo-Station

200 " " 71 " "

160 " " 71 " "

Prix courants pour Condition Saha.

Qualité Blanc ... de P.T. 96 à 100

Fèves Béhera.

76 Ard. à P.T. 69 Condition Foo-Station

Arrivages

du Jeudi 5 Janvier.

Documents de la "Alexandria General Produce Association."

Graines de coton.

Janvier	P.T. 58 25/40
Février-Mars	" " 63 3/4
Avril	" " 62 20/40
Sept.-Octobre N.R.	\$ 79 1/4
Janvier	\$ 105
Février-Mars	\$ 103

Fèves Soudi.

Sept.-Octobre N.R.

Janvier

Février-Mars

Remarques:

Coton.—Fermes.

Graines de coton.—Fermes.

Ble.—Soutenus.

Fèves.—Soutenus.

Dépêche particulière du 4 Janvier

Produits Egyptiens.

LIVERPOOL.

Coton.—Soutenus.

Ble.—Même position.

Fèves.—Calmes.

Graines de coton.—En hausse.

Fèves.—Stationnaires.

Coton Américain.

LIVERPOOL.

Février-Mars: 5 1/4, soit 1/4 de baisse.

Coton Indien.

LIVERPOOL.

Fair Dholerab: Même cours.

New-York.

Middling Upland: 9 15/16, soit sans changement.

10 points de hausse sur futures par p.p.h. à 9.83.

Arrivages insignifiants.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

OPENING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.

General market quiet.

Probable sales of cotton today

Imports

Consols 2 1/2 (March)

Turks (converted)

Egyptian privileged

50

Ottoman Bank shares

12 7/8

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.

General market firm.

Sales of the day

of which Egyptian

Egyptian Brown, fair

" " good fair

" " good

" " White fair

" " good fair

" " Futures (February)

Fair Dholerab

American Middling

Futures (Feb.-Mar.)

Arrives from Egypt S.S. Accom

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Spot cotton

 Futures (February) |

Day's receipts at all United States ports

Exchange on London, 60 days

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Egyptian cotton seed

Consols 2 1/2 (Feb.)

Turks (converted)

Ottoman Defence Loan

Egyptian

United

Domestic

Ottoman Bank shares

Private discount

Daira

Bar Silver (per ounce)

Danubian mints

Exchange on London

Petite Bourse French rentes

Italian rentes

Tabaco Turco

Ottoman Bank

Roger No. 3 disponible

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived yesterday at Alexandria

from Mosier Tabor, from Liverpool, via Gibraltar

and Malta.

Mr. McDonald, Mr. Mortimer, Miss Madie,

Miss Radford, Miss Brooks, Miss Pryor, Mr.

W. yman, Mr. Hornblower, Rev. Dr. Proch.

DEPARTURES.

The packet-boat Khedivial Tefik Rabiani,

captaine Andrich, parti hier pour Pirie et

de la nouvelle, au milieu des danses et

des amusements, une scène sanglante se

joignit sur les collines, près de Gemai.

Quatre cents derviches se trouvaient prêts

tout à coup à foudre sur le petit village de

ce nom. Un détachement de troupes égypti-

ennes leur tint tête et les repoussa, mais

ils revinrent à la faveur de la nuit. Les

forces égyptiennes pendant ce temps avaient

été augmentées de quelques troupes mon-

tes, cavalerie et corps à pied; elles se

mettent à la poursuite de l'ennemi

qui se retirait. Il serait difficile de dire,

jusqu'à la réception de plus minutieux

détails, quelle fut la suite exacte des

événements, mais en tous cas un sérieux

combat fut livré aux points d'Ambigou où

l'ennemi fit montre de ses vieilles qualités.

Les Egyptiens avaient évidemment en face

d'eux un très grand nombre d'adversaires

et la lutte s'est fort vivie. Quarante ou

cinquante hommes ont été tués, et parmi eux

Fuad effendi et le capitaine Vén. La mort

de cet officier sera vivement ressentie par

les Dorset Regiment auquel il appartenait et

par tous ceux qui le connaissent. C'était

un jeune homme plein d'avenir, enthou-

siaste dans son attachement au service où

il était récemment entré. Le Khédive

perd en lui un soldat vaillant et capable.

Il est naturellement impossible d'estimer

avec exactitude la perte de l'ennemi, mais

il y a des raisons de penser qu'elles ont dû

être lourdes. Les derviches réunissent leurs

forces et nous entendrons probablement

parler d'eux avant que peu de jours ne se

soient écoulés.

En attendant, Wodehouse pacha, dont la

vie ressemble à celle d'un gouverneur aux

frontières anglo-égyptiennes, a vu l'union

des deux royaumes, en se s'élève et se hâte

de se rendre sur la scène du combat. Nous

pouvons nous attendre à d'autres escar-

mouches, et peut-être à un sérieux enga-

gement, puisque les chefs derviches ont

encore une fois l'avant et que la fourrai-

ture de robustes fanatiques semble être

inépuisable.

Tous ces incidents se réunissent pour

nous donner de légers. La première nous

enseigne que le mouvement derviche est

une réalité. C'est une chose du présent et

non du passé. Beaucoup de rudes et sé-

rieuses leçons ont été administrées par les

forces égyptiennes et anglaises aux hordes

du Mahdi, mais la flamme n'est pas éteinte

dans leurs



